THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864. NO. 250

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old issue		Value of new issue	Val. new issue		Value of old issue
1 00		66⅔	1 00		1 50
2 00		1 33⅓	2 00		3 00
3 00		2 00	3 00		4 50
4 00		2 66⅔	4 00		6 00
5 00		3 33⅓	5 00		7 50
10 00		6 66⅔	10 00		15 00
15 00		10 00	15 00		22 00
20 00		13 33⅓	20 00		30 00
25 00		16 66⅔	25 00		37 50
30 00		20 00	30 00		45 00
35 00		23 33⅓	35 00		52 50
40 00		26 66⅔	40 00		60 00
45 00		30 00	45 00		67 50
50 00		33 33⅓	50 00		75 00
55 00		36 66⅔	55 00		82 50
60 00		40 00	60 00		90 00
65 00		43 33⅓	65 00		97 50
70 00		46 66⅔	70 00		105 00
75 00		50 00	75 00		112 50
80 00		53 33⅓	80 00		120 00
85 00		56 66⅔	85 00		127 50
90 00		60 00	90 00		135 00
95 00		63 33⅓	95 00		142 50
100 00		66 66⅔	100 00		150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense.

A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
225-3t Capt and Post Q. M.

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount 'arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured and plainly marked and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows: In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may"0-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
229-1t No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
Nov. 22, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb.
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ₱ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	4 00 @ — — ₱ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ₱ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — — ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40 ₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ₱ bu.
Eggs	3 00 @ — — ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	$225 @ 250 ₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ₱ bushel
Fodder	$10 00 @ 11 00 ₱ hundred
Hay	8 @ 10 00 ₱ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00 ₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$17 00 @ 18 00 ₱ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $1 50 ₱ bushel
Rye	17 50 @ $20 00 ₱ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ₱ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00 ₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ₱ lb
Sole	18 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00 @ 60 ₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Onions	20 00 @ 25 00 ₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ₱ bushel
Sweet	$8 00 @ 10 00 ₱ bushel
Rice	65 @ 75 ₱ lb
Sugar	10 ₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ₱ lb
Toilet	5 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	4 00 ₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheeting	1 50 @ 3 25 ₱ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 00 ₱ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY.
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

FROM GEORGIA—MILLEDGEVILLE CAPTURED!

AUGUSTA, Nov. 22.—The central train from Davisboro, reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday by the enemy. The store houses, Governor's Mansion and Penitentiary were burned. Gen. Wayne holds the Oconee bridge. Nothing from Macon.

Passengers from the Georgia Road report that the train went up to Greensboro to-day. The enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon, but nothing certain is known.

A scouting party went into Atlanta, after the Yankees left. They report that all the business portion of the city was destroyed.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—All quiet.—The roads are deep in mud, and the streams are much swollen.

The recent activity of the enemy on our right is ascertained to have grown out of a fear of an attack from us.

The weather is cloudy and cold with indications of snow.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 22.—Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, came 2 miles this side of Mount Jackson this morning. We attacked them and drove them below Edinburg a distance of ten or eleven miles. Our loss was seven or eight killed and wounded; the enemy's not known.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 12th instant, says, "there can be no retreat or disaster" to Sherman's army, and continues as follows:

The situation of military affairs at the front is very encouraging to those who understand the stupendous strategic movements of the grand army of the Mississippi in their details. For prudent reasons alone the disposition of our forces is not made public, as such information might frustrate the plans of General Sherman, who has throughly matured and wisely resolved upon a course of action which will prove him to be the nation's greatest General. He is now constructing one of the grandest enterprises that was ever originated by the fertile brain of military genius, and we are convinced that the leading objects of the undertaking will be accomplished, and that the effort will prove a perfect success. We are not at liberty to mention in what theatre this expedition is likely to operate, nor to mention its numerical strength, or its ulterior designs. It is enough to state that good will doubtlese be accomplished by the army of the Mississippi in a few weeks. A more important military movement has not been undertaken since the commencement of the rebellion, and the Confederacy will soon receive a shock that will shake it from the centre to the circumference. The most startling intelligence may speedily be expected as the natural result of the execution of the programme laid down for the guidance of all the subordinates, who feel a lively interest in the success of the enterprise. Much has been written in error and ignorance concerning General Sherman's situation and movements. We can assure the country that there is no such thing as a retreat, a disaster, or a miscalculation in the evident intention of the retrogade movement of a part of our forces, and there are no grounds of apprehension as to the final result.

Prices of all kinds have advanced greatly in the North. Gold is two hundred and twenty nine and more, which makes the Federal currency worth about forty cents on the dollar. Owing to this depreciation the necessaries of life and articles of all kinds have run up to the most extravagant prices. Cotton, which was before the war only some six or seven cents a pound, is now worth in New York a dollar and a quarter, common white shirting muslin, which used to be bought for ten to twelve cents a yard, prime quality, now brings fifty to sixty cents; sugar which used to be bought for eight and nine cents, sells now for twenty-five cents a pound; flour which was a drug in the market for five and six dollars, is scarcely to be had now for twelve and fifteen dollars a barrel; whisky, which used to be thought high at two dollars a gallon, is worth now eight and ten; bread, formerly three and four cents a loaf, is now seven and eight cents, and the size diminished at that; hotels that used to charge two dollars a day are now asking five and six.

The Nashville Whig says Judge Wright, of Georgia, recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington to see what can be done toward bringing about peace.—*Northern item.*

"Judge Wright," says the Charlotte *Democrat*, is the man who offered "peace resolutions" last winter in the Confederate Congress, which, it is said, favored reconstruction. He offered the resolutions at about the close of the session and then left Richmond to avoid, it is supposed, censure or expulsion. We presume he has gone to Yankee land to stay. A hankering after the "flesh pots of Egypt" is beginning to manifest itself on others besides "Judge Wright."

Florence and Fayetteville RAIL ROAD.

Stockholders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transactions of such other business as may come before the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEDL,
Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. } Committee. [tm.

PLANTATION

With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:

1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart;

with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C. 222 ts

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING.
213-6t Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Caaolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C., Iron Works.
239-d1t-w4t*

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 239tf

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 24, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

The hand of the *locum tenens* refuseth any longer to grasp the stylus.

He retires from the *chair editorial* with his hand on his heart--his politest bow—and the assurance that his task has been pleasant, and that he leaves the readers of the *Carolinian* with regret.

The *locum tenens* having vacated the responsible position he has occupied with so much credit to himself, and acceptance to the public, for the last seven weeks, the *sub. locum* begs to assure the readers of this paper that he will endeavor to keep the "merchine" in motion, and cater to the tastes of the public to the best of his ability—paying particular attention to the selections—until our truant Editor makes his august appearance. He will keep the reader posted in Congessional and Legislative matters—will let them know when a bill is passed to abolish slavery in the Confederate States—when the edict is sent forth that there shall be no more exemptions allowed—when Editors, printers and ministers of the Gospel are *detailed*, and there shall be no more freedom of the press—will let them know when the fight comes off at Wilmington—will follow Hood in his triumphant march through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, etc., and Sherman in his retreat through the Cotton States until he gets to the "jumping off place," on the Atlantic coast, and acquaint our readers with all the exciting manoeuvres and details—will inform our friends when Mr. Holden gets his *honorable peace*, and Lincoln sends his commissioners to Richmond empowered to "treat," and the said commissioners decamp with their hotel bills unpaid—will be sure to note the event, when it occurs, that our friend of the *Progress* has become satisfied with the state of affair in this Confederacy, and has been made a "fitten subject for any master." In short, in our capacity as judge of *tastes*, we are ready to do anything pertaining to our high position, that will be of benefit to our numerous readers. For instance, we will sample anything in our market, and give the public our impression as to its merits, if called upon to do so; and, by the way, "*they*" say our neighbor, Mr. Love, has a fine lot of old Nash. We don't know anything about it. If he has, perhaps it *ain't good*. One *pint*, however, would settle the question. You know an editor must have the "pints" upon which to base his arguments and opinions.

Postage Stamps.—It is understood that the contractor for printing postage stamps has given up his contract, and that until stamps can be procured, some of the postmasters in the interior towns will mark envelopes '*paid*," for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office.—Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of stamps.

A Treat.—The Concert last night was excellent. It will be repeated to-night, and we advise everybody to go.

Position of Vice President Stephens.—The Augusta *Sentinel* of the 18th publishes a letter from Vice President Stephens to Hon. Thos S. Semmes, C. S. Senator from Louisiana, in which he very definitely defines his position on the question of reconstruction. He says, "The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead—dead forever, except in so far as the Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was no resurrection by any power short of that which brought Lazarus from the tomb" And lest any one might cavil at the expression "Restoration of the Union and the Constitution *as it was*," and think Mr. Stephens may harbor the idea of reconstruction under *any circumstances*, his letter is closed with the following unequivocal language: "On the question of Reconstruction I stand now just where I did in October, 1861, when I wrote to a gentleman in answer to a letter from him, stating that I was charged with such sentiments, and desiring me to give a public denial of it. I told him, in reply, that I looked upon such 'a charge as no less an imputation upon my intelligence than upon my integrity. The issue of this war, in my judgment, was subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the State of Georgia seceded, and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices and perils, that I pledged myself then and there to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be, in the course she had adopted.' As for making any public denial of such a charge, I felt too much self-respect to do it."

The Yankee on the Negro Soldier Question.—The New York *Times* has an editorial founded on the presumption that the Confederacy has determined to put an army of three hundred thousand slaves in the field, and argues that it is an acknowledged failure of the rebellion. It says:

What the South is now fighting for, therefore, is the establishment of the Confederacy not as a slave society but as a free one, in other words, to detach half this continent from the jurisdiction of the United States government without reference to the form of political or social organization which is to exist on it afterwards; and as its white population has been too much weakened to effect this object it proposes to accomplish it by the aid of an army of negroes, dragged against their will from the plantation to the field of battle. To this complexion it has come at last.

What the North has now between it and peace is an army of negro slaves, bought like cattle for service, and fighting under the lash. We think this news ought to send a thrill of joy through the whole country. After having done and dared so much, after having met and frustrated a most desperate attempt, made by one of the most warlike races in the world, to found a slave empire on our soil, we are hardly likely to lay down our arms, now that the integrity of the Union is threatened by an army of purchased blacks.—What the masters have tried in vain the slaves shall certainly not accomplish.—"We have despised Catiline's sword; we shall certainly not quail before yours." If there were any shrinking now, the dead who perished in the fiercest of the struggle would mock us from their graves.

Grant is no doubt preparing for another of his periodical onslaughts upon our lines around Petersburg and Richmond, and it is very evident that the coming struggle in that quarter is to be a fierce and obstinate one. The papers tell us he has been heavily reinforced, and then we have the report that Sheridan is sending part or all of his army to swell the ranks of the vandal horde who are panting for the possession of those two cities. All this means *action*—fierce and determined action! Grant is getting jealous of Sherman, and he is not the man to allow another to wear a laurel brighter or more comely than that which entwines his own brow, if he can prevent it. We may look for stirring news from that quarter at any moment, but may at the same time rest assured that our gallant veterans will be found equal to the emergency.

Sherman and Grant.—The Richmond Enquirer, alluding to the grand programme cut out for Sherman by the Yankee press, says that Sherman's position is not yet clearly defined, but enough is known of it to put to rest any fears that may be apprehended as to the success of any such undertaking. The Enquirer thinks that the designs of Grant are of a more important character, and will in a few days no doubt put on their consequence and let us see what they are. It adds, all present indications point to a repetition of the recent movement by both flanks.

Mrs. Benton and Mrs. Williamson, of Russell county, Alabama, captured two Yankees a short time ago, and delivered them to the authorities in Columbus, Ga.

POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr Henry, of Tenn,, introduced the following which was read and ordered to be printed:

Joint Resolution defining the position of the Confederate States, and declaring the determination of the Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the people of the Confederate States are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happinees; that to secure these high rights Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and whenever any Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness; that in these principles, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, the United Colonies, in 1776, dissolved the connection that bound them to the Government of Great Britain, and on them the Confederate States have severed the bonds of that political union which connected them with the people and the Government of the United States of America, rather than submit to the repeated injuries inflicted upon them by that people, and to usurpations of that Government, all of which had the direct object to deprive them of their rights, rob them of their property secured to them by constitutional guaranties, and to establish an absolute tyranny over these States.

Resolved, That the Confederate States appealed to arms in defence of these rights, and to establish these principles only after they had in vain conjured the people and the Government of the United States, by all the ties of a common kindred, to discountenance and discontinue these injuries and usurpations, and after they had petitioned for redress in the most appropriate terms, and received in answer only a repetition of insults and injuries, which foreshadowed usurpations still more dangerous to liberty.

Resolved, That after nearly four years of cruel, desolating and unnatural war, in which the people of the Confederate States have unquestionably established their capacity for self government, and their ability to resist the attempts of the enemy to subjugate them, this Congress does not hesitate to aver its sincere desire for peace, and to that end proclaims to the world the readiness of the Government of the Confederate States to open negotiations to establish a permanent and honorable peace between the Confederate States and the United States, upon the basis of the separate independence of the former.

Resolved, That the time has come when the Confederate Congress, in the name of the people of the Confederate States, deem it proper again to proclaim to the world their unalterable, determination to be free, and that they do not abate of a jot of their high resolve to die freemen rather than live slaves; and further, if the people of the United States by re electing Abraham Lincoln mean to tender to them four years more of war, or re union with them on any terms, deeply deprecating the dire necessity so wantonly thrust upon them, and relying upon the justice of their cause and the gallantry of their soldiers, they accept the gage of battle, and leave the result to the righteous arbitrament of heaven.

Resolved, That in view of the determination of the enemy to prosecute this horrid war still farther; against which the Confederate States have at all times protested, and which the enemy have waged with extraordinary vigor, and which has been marked by acts of extraordinary atrocity, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, the Congress of the Confederate States will from this hour, dedicate themselves anew to the great cause of self defence against the combined tyranny of the enemy. That it shall no longer be the momentous occupation of the Congress and the people of the Confederate States, but the business of their lives, to gather together the entire strength of the country in men and material of war, and put it forth, as with the will of one man, and with an unconquerable determination to defend their alters and their fire sides till the last victory of freedom falls around them.

General Bragg.—By the following General order it will be seen that Gen. Bragg has assumed command of this Military department, with headquarters at Wilmington:

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 17th, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

I. I assume the command of the Department of North Carolina, defined in Special Orders No. 269, Paragraph XXIV, A. & I. G. Office, November 4, 1864.

II. Major General Whiting and Brig. General Baker will continue the territorial command heretofore exercised by them and make their reports to these Head Quarters.

[Signed] Braxton Bragg, General.

(Official)
Francis S. Parker,
Major and A. A. A. Gen.

THE SITUATION.

Some uneasiness and unnecessary alarm has been occasioned by the many wild rumors in circulation for the past two days, the majority of which grew out of the statement contained in the Chicago Tribune of the 9th, to the effect that Sherman was advancing into the interior of Georgia with five army corps.

But after a careful survey of the topography of the country lying before him, the distance he must travel before he can strike any vital part, and the difficulties that naturally environ an incursive army of the kind, we apprehend no serious result from the movement.

The distance from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles by railroad; from Atlanta to Macon 101 miles; and from Atlanta to Savannah 291 miles, and as we stated yesterday, no army of 25,000 men, and we have good authority for stating Sherman has no more than this number of effective men, can move more than *ten* miles a day at the farthest, and very frequently not so far.

According to this calculation it would require seventeen days to reach Augusta, or ten to reach Macon, and twenty-nine to reach Savannah, allowing no obstruction in his march.

Should it be his purpose to embrace either of these points in his present movement, prompt vigilance on the part of our authorities in making the proper distribution of our forces, of which we have sufficient number in striking distance, can in less than ten days so obstruct his march as to destroy the army.

We do not believe, however, it is his purpose to visit either of these places, but that he has been driven to his present movement by force of circumstances, a glance at the position of the two armies for the last few weeks will explain.

It is a well known fact, that the Army of Tennessee has been lurking in his rear for some time without any apparent definite object, so far as we have been aware of, rendering Sherman's retreat impossible without hazarding the loss of his army with all he had recently accomplished.

His position in Atlanta becoming perilous, his ability to hold it long by force extremely doubtful, he resolved, in a moment of desperation, upon one of the boldest and most daring movements of the war, that of marching his army through the heart of our country to a point of security; Pensacola or Brunswick most probably.

He does not anticipate retracing his steps, hence he proclaims the devastation and desolation of the country over which he passes.

The destruction of Atlanta, Rome and Marietta have been announced, and he has now taken up his line of march for the coast, more with the view of saving the remnants of his shattered army, than for capturing any fortified cities.

The duty that lies before us is plain, and may be perceived at a single glance. Let the forces which we can concentrate in front of Sherman's army in a few days at farthest, destroy everything on which he can subsist, and they cannot carry out of his way, and as he has no other means of subsistence, an army of 10,000 men can in less than fifteen days, force them to surrender; if they cannot do this, they can hold them in check until sufficient forces arrive from accessible points, thereby rendering hopeless, in any event, the possibility of their escape.

We can see nothing for which the people need become alarmed, but much to hope for. A firm, unfaltering heart and determined resolution is all we want at present, and a few weeks will perhaps suffice to drive the last vandal from the soil of Georgia.

It is true, many may return to the place where their homes once stood but to find them marked alone with smouldering ashes, yet better that as freemen, than under the hated rule of the invading foe.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

Legislative Summary.—Yesterday the General Assembly met in regular session. Both Houses, despite the inclemency of the weather, were quite full, the Senate in particular lacking only two of having its entire number of members. Beyon the organization for business, nothing of interest was done.

In the Senate Hon. Giles Mebane, of Alamance, was re-elected Speaker. Chas. R. Thomas Esq., re-elected Chief Clerk, Maj. R. C. Badger, Assistant Clerk. Wm J. Page, Principal, and C. C. Talley, Assistant Door-keeper.

In the House, Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort, was re elected Speaker, R. S. Tucker, Chief Clerk, Jno. A. Stanly, (re-elected) Assistant, R. H. Kingsbury, Principal, and Jno. Hill, Assistant Door-keeper.

The session, from all indications, will not be a long one.—*Conservative.*

Proverbs worth Knowing.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character.

Content is the mother of good digestion.

When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.

Folly and pride walk side by side.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck, the American horse jocker of England, is about to retire from the turf. His horses are advertised for sale in one lot.

SHERMAN ON HIS RETREAT THROUGH GEORGIA!

Our gloomy faces are gradually assuming the cheerful hue, as the real situation begins to be thoroughly understood. As we write (9 o'clock P. M., Friday,) it is fully believed that General Sherman, finding his way north entirely closed and a bold and defiant army confronting him, has determined upon making a bold retreat to the rear, where no army of consequence could impede his movement.

In our judgment, it is the Anathasis of Sherman. It is plain his only object can be the making of a certain and secure base. He must move fast and obtain his object speedily, or he is lost; unless the whole State of Georgia are cowards and poltroons. In a state of war we must not all expect to escape uncathed.—Where the enemy marches he will leave his work of destruction.

Sherman has cut loose from his base—Georgians must see that he makes no other.

Forrest having destroyed his stores at Johnsonville, and cut his communication north, this movement has been forced upon him; and if our local and reserve force can hold him in check, impede his progress, burn and destroy in advance of his columns, long ere he reaches his objective point (the base he looks to,) his ammunition will be exhausted, his horses starved, and his army an easy prey to fresh and veteran troops.

Sherman has many weary miles to march in obtaining his object. It is absurdity to talk about his making a winter campaign with no communication with his Government. How long will the ammunition he carries last him? He is retreating, simply retreating. He will destroy as he goes, but that makes it none the less so.

This movement is the modern Anabasis, and like the Greek of old, he has only one object at heart, and that is, to reach the sea; and as Xenophon's weary and long suffering ten thousand sent up shout after shout, "Thalatta! Thalatta!" so Sherman will gladly cry, The sea! The sea!—*Augusta Con.* 19th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATCHES,
FLOUR,
SALT,
PENCILS.
SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO, &c. For Sale at
ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.
248-3t

WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay the highes market price for
GOLD AND SILVER.
Also, for 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
Apply soon to
247-3t E. L. PEMBERTON.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military edution, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
233-tf Superintendant.

AUCTION SALES,
By H. McMillan, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:
100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.
Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place.
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
2 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles. 245-ts

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION,
H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given first of January. 245-tID

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation,
STOCK, CROP, &c, OF THE LATE
Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will on one or two years' credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c., will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
W. DRAUGHON, Auct'r.
245-t29N

Wanted to Hire

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to
236-tf REUBEN JONES.